



72 assessed sites



21,992 IDP
households



109,275 IDPs



Data collection in Gudza Resettlement Site in Donde, Sussundenga district, Manica province, for MSLA 21

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Multi-Sectorial Location Assessment (MSLA) report, which presents findings from the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 21 assessments, aims to enhance understanding of the extent of internal displacements and the needs of affected populations in natural-disaster districts of Central Mozambique. The report covers the period from 14 September to 1 October 2021 and presents trends from 72 assessed sites hosting internally displaced persons across eight districts in the Central region (2 in Manica, 6 in Sofala).

Working in close coordination with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD), a total of 109,275 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (a decrease of 6% since the previous round 20, mainly due to reduction in resettlement sites from 80 to 72) or 21,866 households were mapped living in sites assessed during this MSLA. Reported figures, however, exclude displaced individuals living in host community settings.

Sites under assessment in this report included planned and spontaneous resettlement sites.

The MSLA included an analysis of sector-wide needs, including shelter and non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihoods, protection, community engagement and energy.

Assessments were carried-out following Tropical Cyclone Eloise, which hit the central region of Mozambique on 23 January 2021. The most affected districts were Buzi, Dondo, Nhamatanda and Chibabava in Sofala province. An estimated 5,004 assessed families displaced as a result of Tropical Cyclone Eloise continue to live in resettlement sites with no current intention to currently leave.

METHODOLOGY

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is the leading humanitarian data provider to support response planning. Information on conditions and needs of affected communities and displacement trends as well as in-depth thematic assessments are of key importance in addressing current Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) indicators and identifying priorities for the different sectoral responses.

The Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) captures detailed information on the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in sites, including demographic information, place of origin, age and sex breakdown, vulnerabilities, and detailed sectoral needs (shelter and NFI, WASH, food, nutrition, health, education, livelihoods, communication, protection, and energy). Information is collected through direct interviews with Key Informants (KI) and local representatives, through direct observations, as well as through Focus Group Discussions.

COVID-19 preparedness measures were also captured in this assessment.

For this assessment, resettlement sites are defined as sites where populations have voluntarily moved after staying in accommodation centers. Since all accommodation centers have formally closed, DTM activities continue in the remaining resettlement sites.

OVERVIEW: Manica and Sofala

From 14 September to 1 October 2021, in close coordination with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) of Manica and Sofala, the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) in 72 sites hosting 109,275 internally displaced persons (IDPs) - 83,018 in Sofala and 26,257 in Manica - in response to the mass displacements caused by Tropical Cyclone Idai, Tropical Cyclone Eloise, Tropical Storm Chalane, floods, violence and insecurity in the Central region, and the conflict in Cabo Delgado.

Of the total 109,275 individuals in the assessed sites, 26,331 (or 24%) are women, 23,673 (22%) are men, and 59,271 (54%) are children. Demographic data in Figures 2 and 3 is a sample collected through random sampling of twenty households per site.

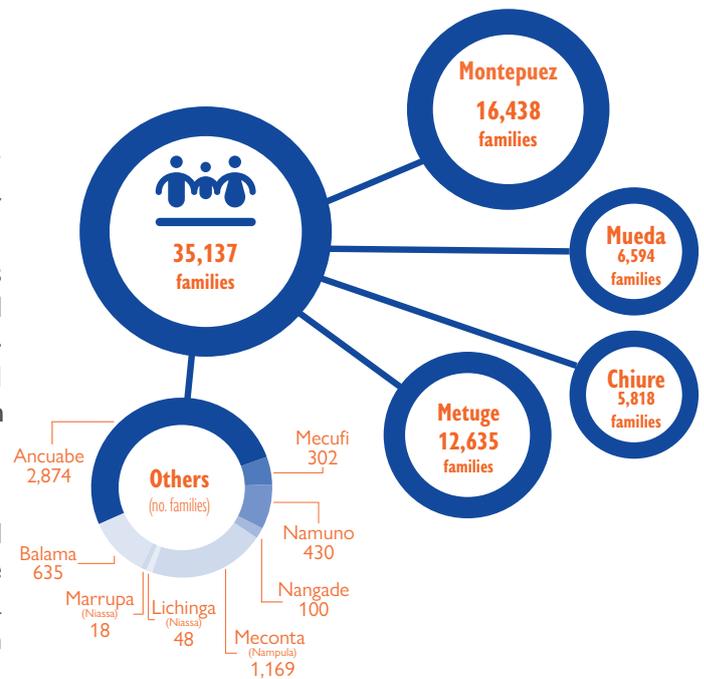


Figure 1: IDP households per district in Manica and Sofala provinces

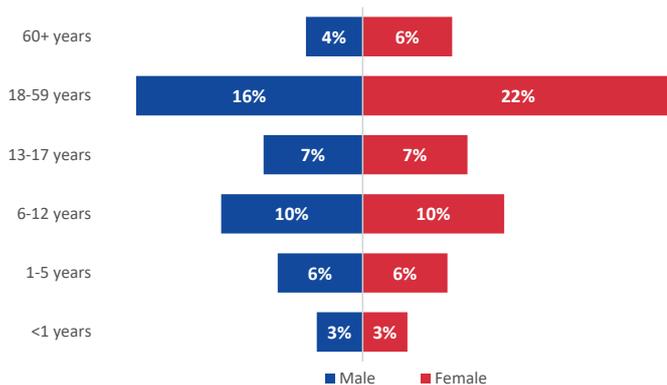


Figure 3: Sex and age demographics of IDPs in Manica and Sofala

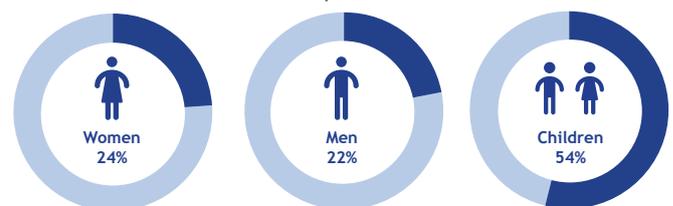
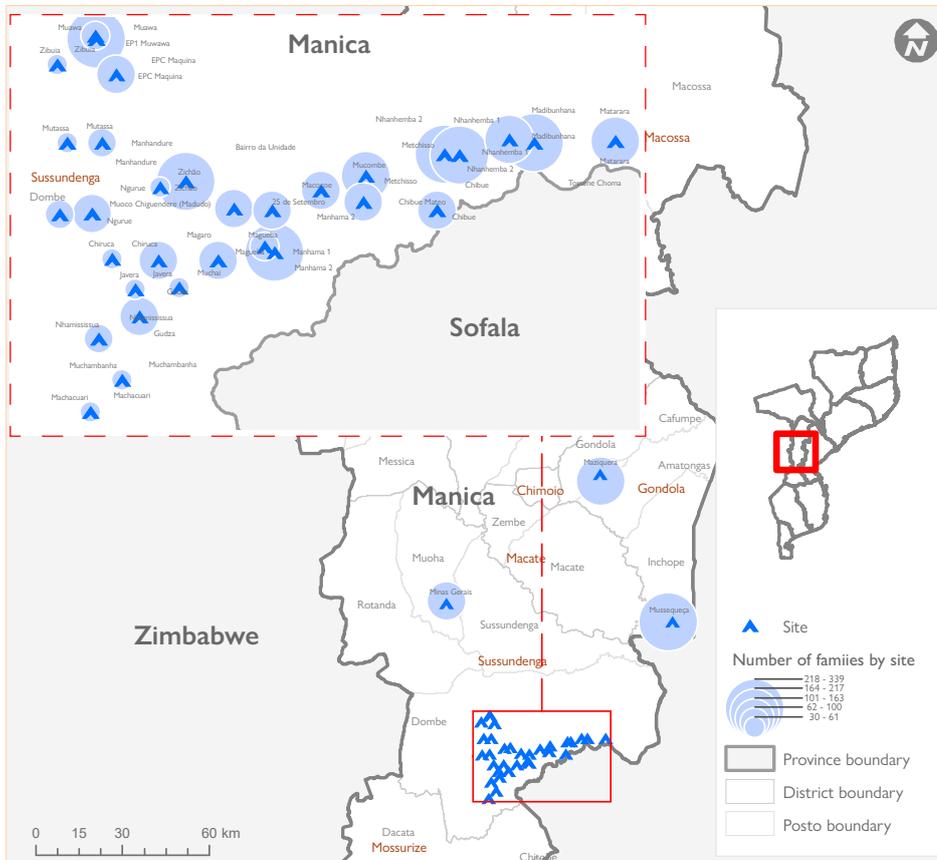


Figure 2: Proportion of adult female, adult male, and child IDPs

Based on demographic data, gathered through a random sampling of IDPs in the sites, 51% of IDPs are female and 49% are male. According to the sampling, 58% of the IDP population is under 18 years of age. There are an estimated 4,769 infants (under 1 year of age) in the IDP population, and 13,632 children aged 1 to 5 years old - for full demographic breakdown consult the [MSLA 21 dataset](#).

Demographic data for Round 21 is summarized in the table below, with a breakdown of vulnerable groups by district. Other vulnerability criteria can be found within the [MSLA 21 dataset](#): pregnant women over 18, pregnant women under 18, disaggregation of mental and physical disabilities by age, unaccompanied minors, single male-headed households, and single female-headed households.

Province/District	No. IDPs	No. HH	Pregnant females	Breastfeeding mothers	Disabilities	Chronic conditions	Orphaned Minors	Elderly without carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
Manica	26,257	5,207	266	642	201	30	348	35	21	242
Gondola	2,660	462	34	94	20	7	23	14	0	13
Sussundenga	23,597	4,745	232	548	181	23	325	21	21	229
Sofala	83,018	16,785	563	1,281	587	963	1,959	33	22	510
Buzi	51,775	10,506	198	334	142	317	303	9	9	80
Caia	5,079	986	77	195	62	77	88	8	1	37
Chibabava	11,859	2,328	46	134	110	30	96	0	0	0
Dondo	5,932	1,328	92	174	120	290	564	10	5	268
Gorongosa	325	65	4	6	7	3	23	2	2	2
Nhamatanda	8,048	1,572	146	438	146	246	885	4	5	123
Grand Total	109,275	21,992	829	1,923	788	993	2,307	68	43	752



26,257 IDPs
 5,207 IDP households
 35 assessed sites

Thirty-five sites were assessed in Manica province. The three largest sites are Tossena Choma (8% of the IDPs in Manica), Unidade (7%), and Chibue (6%). Eleven per cent of sites are planned resettlement sites. Forty-three per cent of sites are accessible, 43 per cent of sites only accessible by 4x4 vehicle, and 14 per cent only by boat. Forty-six per cent of sites report that they risk becoming inaccessible in the event of a natural disaster. All sites are reported as safe and secure for humanitarian partners. In one site, Javera, the majority of IDPs do not live in the site, because of lack of humanitarian assistance, lack of shelter materials, and insecurity.



Demographics

In Manica, the IDP demographics are as follows: 17% adult males (4,333 individuals), 18% adult females (4,595), 66% children (17,329). There are an estimated 975 infant children - under one year old (508 male, 467 female), and 3,757 children aged 1-5 years (1,707 male, 2,050 female). There are also an estimated 1,072 elderly IDPs - over 60 years old (502 male, 570 female)

Pregnant women (under 18)	Pregnant women (over 18)	Breastfeeding mothers	Physical disabilities (under 18)	Physical disabilities (over 18)	Mental disabilities (under 18)	Mental disabilities (over 18)	Chronic diseases/ illnesses
0	266	642	12	151	2	36	30
Elderly without carers	Unaccompanied Minors	Separated children	Orphaned minors	Single female-headed households	Child-headed households	Single male-headed households	Elderly-headed households
35	1	3	348	269	21	74	242



Mobility

In Manica, 64 per cent of IDPs were displaced by Tropical Cyclone Idai, 28 per cent by Tropical Cyclone Eloise, 4 per cent by the Floods 2019/2020, 3 per cent by insecurity in the Central Region, 1 per cent by Tropical Storm Chalane, and <1% by conflict in Cabo Delgado. In all sites, the majority of IDPs present originated from the same province, Manica. In none of the sites in Manica do the IDPs present want to return to their place of origin, and there are no barriers reported preventing return. It is not expected that anyone will leave in the near future. No sites recorded new arrivals in the last month.



Priority Needs

Focal points in sites in Manica province were asked to rate the overall intensity of the different sectoral needs of the IDP population, as can be seen in Figure 4. Overall, all sites reported that the needs for Shelter, Healthcare, and Energy were the most prevalent. However, as seen in the figure below, none of the needs average below 4 - Significant.

The table below shows the individually reported needs of each site in Manica (key shown below text).

Very significant	5
Significant	4
Slightly significant	3
Insignificant	2
Very insignificant	1
N/a	0

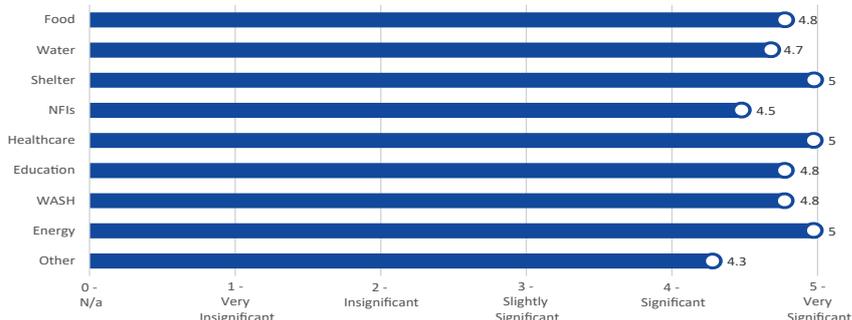


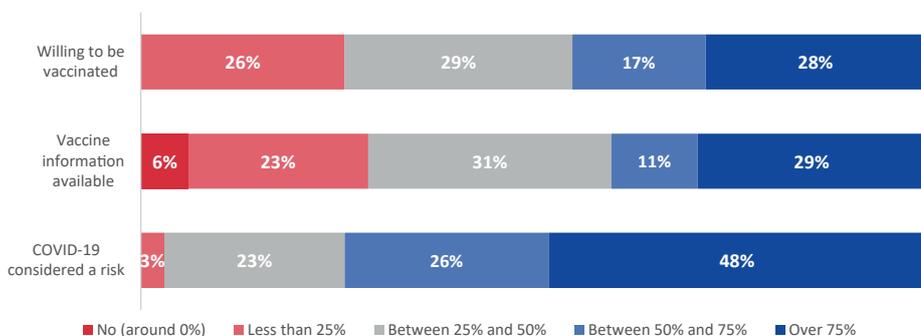
Figure 4: Average needs of sites in Manica presented in Likert scale

District	Site Name	Food	Water	Shelter	NFIs	Healthcare	Education	WASH	Energy	Other
Gondola	Mussequença	4	4	5	3	5	4	3	5	3
	Maziquera	3	3	5	4	5	5	3	5	3
Sussundenga	Javera	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4
	Chiruca	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3
	Mutassa	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Zichão	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Machacuari	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3
	Muchambanha	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
	Muchai	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	3
	Zibuia	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Manhandure	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	EPI Muwawa	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5
	Manhama I	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	3
	Nhamississua	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	5	2
	Magueba	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	3
	Muoco Chiguendere	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Ngurue	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Mucombe	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Chibue Mateo	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	3
	Minas Gerais	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
	Macocoe	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Madibunhana	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Metchisso	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Nhanhembra I	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Gudza	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	
EPC Maquina	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Magaro	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Matarara	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
25 de Setembro	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Manhama 2	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	
Nhanhembra 2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Muawa	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Chibue	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	
Bairro da Unidade	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Tossene Choma	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	



COVID-19 Preparedness

In 85 per cent of sites the main precautionary measure against the spread of COVID-19 is to wear face masks, while in 11 per cent it is regular hand washing, and in 3 per cent it is to limit the size of gatherings. In 23 per cent of sites, almost all IDPs wear face masks in public spaces, while in 35 per cent most IDPs do, and in 43 per cent some IDPs wear face masks. In 66 per cent of sites, IDPs sometimes wash their hands, while in 35 per cent they wash their hands frequently. In 91 per cent of sites, masks haven't been distributed. In 66 per cent of sites, functional hand washing stations with soap are available. In 91 per cent of sites, information, education, or communication materials related to COVID-19 are available. Awareness sessions have been held in 71 per cent of sites in the last month in Manica province.



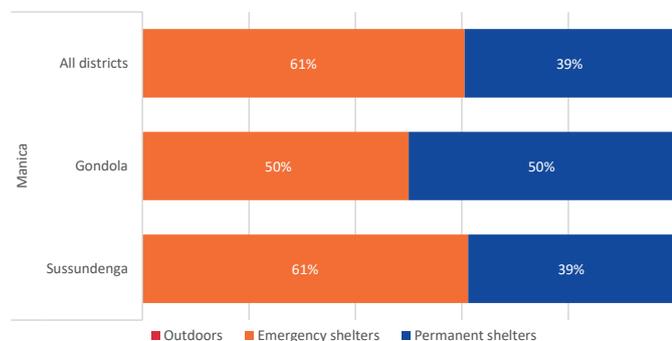
The graph to the left presents various vaccination and COVID-19 related indicators. In 28 per cent of sites, most IDPs (over 75% of the site population) are willing to be vaccinated, in 29 per cent of sites most IDPs have information on vaccines available to them, and in 48 per cent of sites most IDPs consider COVID-19 as a personal health risk.

Figure 5: Percentage of sites where a proportion of the site populating is (a) willing to be vaccinated (b) is able to access vaccine related information (c) considers COVID-19 a risk



Shelter

Throughout Manica, on average 61 per cent of households sleep in emergency shelters, and 39 per cent sleep in permanent shelters (nobody is reported to sleep outdoors). A breakdown of the shelter conditions in the districts in Manica can be seen in Figure 6. In 97 per cent of sites, the main barrier to accessing NFIs is that IDPs do not have the money to purchase them, and in 3 per cent of sites the main barrier is that the market does not sell the desired items. On average, around 92 per cent of IDPs had previously owned their house or land prior to being displaced.



Referring to Figure 7 below, the highest reported NFI needs in Manica were for Tarps, Lighting, Mosquito nets, and Solar lamps. Furthermore, the needs for Blankets, Clothes and Sleeping mats are almost equally as high. On average, none of the NFIs needs are less than 4 - Significant, indicating the overall high needs for various NFI distributions or challenges to purchasing power of IDPs in assessed locations. The universally high needs broadly also reflect the sectoral needs presented on the previous page.

Figure 6: Percentage of IDPs living in different shelter conditions for each district in Manica, as well as in Manica overall

Information on NFI needs was gathered using Likert scales. The graph beside shows the relative needs of the displaced populations, averaged across all the sites in Manica. Option "5 - Very Significant" represents the highest need level. All needs are between "4 - Significant", and "5 - Very Significant". For a site specific breakdown, consult the [MSLA 21 dataset](#).

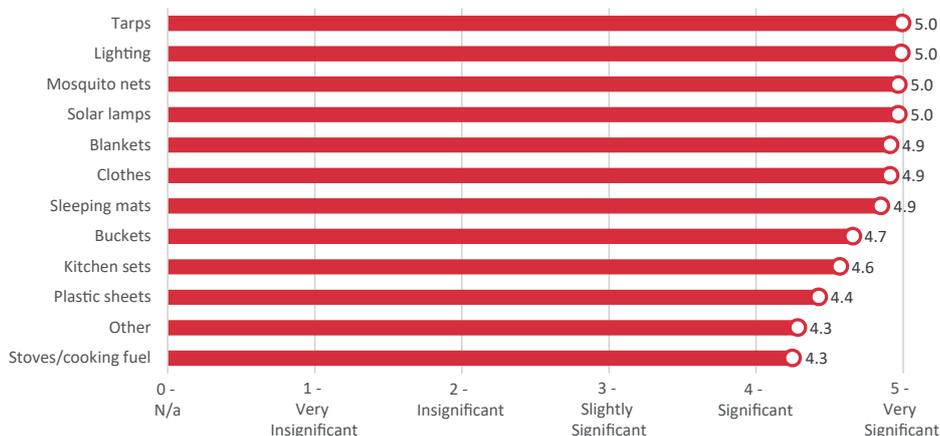


Figure 7: Average NFI needs of all sites using Likert Scales



WASH

In 94 per cent of sites no open defecation is visible to IDPs, but in Matara site around 25 per cent of IDPs live in areas where they can see open defecation, and in Tossena Choma around 75 per cent of IDPs are in the same situation. In 97 per cent of sites, no one live in areas where dumped garbage is visible. In 66 per cent of sites, no families have access to bathing or showering facilities. In 49 per cent of sites approximately all IDPs have enough water for bathing and showering facilities, while in 20 per cent of sites most IDPs have enough (around 75%). In 51 per cent of sites, all IDPs have enough water for drinking, and in 29 per cent of sites most do (75%). In 94 per cent of sites, no IDPs have enough soap to fulfill their needs. In 69 per cent of sites, latrines are generally individual (used by 1 or 2 households), while in 31 per cent of sites they are communal.

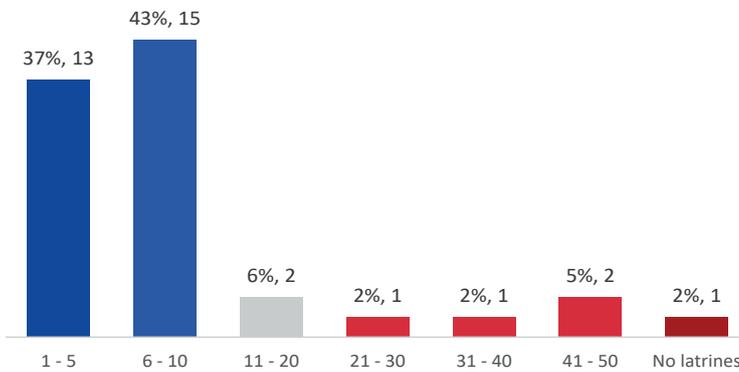


Figure 8: Number of IDPs in sites for each available and functional latrines as percentage (%) and number of sites (n)

The graph beside presents the number and percentage of sites, with different categories of latrine availability (i.e. how many IDPs are present on site for each available latrine). In 37 per cent of sites there are between 1 and 5 latrines for each IDP, while in 43 per cent there are between 6 and 10 IDPs for each latrine. In 6 per cent of sites there are between 11 and 20 IDPs for each available latrine. In Javera with 134 IDPs, no latrines were reported present on site. Similarly, the number of communal latrines in Muchai (48.6 IDPs per latrine), EPC Maquina (43.2), and Madibunhana (31.0) are inadequate for the site populations.



Livelihoods

Ninety per cent of sites report to have received their last food distribution more than one month ago. In all sites, the majority of IDPs have access to farming lands. In 39 per cent of sites, approximately all IDP families received the last food distribution, and in 36 per cent of sites most IDPs did (around 75%). In 83 per cent of sites, households have received agricultural inputs from a distribution. Of those sites where the majority have access to farming land, in 31 per cent of sites all households are actively working their farmland, while in 28 per cent most of the households (around 75%) are working their land. In 52 per cent of sites, only a few families (around 25%) own livestock, while in 17 per cent of sites about half of households (around 50%) own livestock.



Health

In 69 per cent of sites there are no healthcare services present on site. There are 11 sites with functioning healthcare facilities. In Manica, only on-site clinics are present. Of those sites with the clinics, in 82 per cent of sites the clinics are open once a week, and in the remained 18 per cent a few times per week. In Manica there is no APE (community health workers) available to provide basic care in 60 per cent of sites, while there are active APEs on site in 25 per cent of locations. In 96 per cent of sites, the only solution for accessing healthcare was to travel to Dombe. In 49 per cent of sites it takes more than one hour to reach the nearest health facility. In 46 per cent of sites, medicines are not normally available to the majority of the population. In 66 per cent of sites, the majority of women are seeing a health professional during their pregnancy. In 63 per cent of sites, the majority of people living with HIV know where to go to receive care. In 57 per cent of sites, IDPs know where to find Tuberculosis treatment services. In 95 per cent of sites, no cases of cholera have been reported since the cyclone.



Education

In 75 per cent of sites, the majority IDPs can neither read nor write. In Manica, the majority of children have access to primary schools/education facilities. However, in 63 per cent of sites these education facilities are not fully functional (lacking brick walls, windows, doors, writing boards etc.). In 62 per cent of sites, the majority of children do not have access to secondary schools. The main barriers to accessing secondary schools are a lack of financial conditions, and distances, leading many to travel to Dombe for secondary education. On average around 74.8 per cent of children are attending schools in the sites.

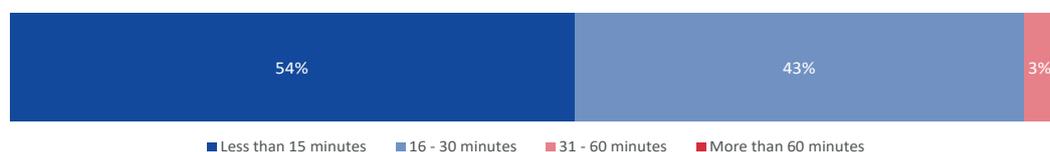


Figure 9: Distance to school/education facility as percentage of sites



Protection

In 60 per cent of sites, there is no protection desk present on-site. There are 10 communal facilities with functional street lights, in 9 per cent of sites. There are no communal facilities with a police post. There is one communal space with a functioning women-friendly area, and one which is not functioning. There is one communal space with a functioning child-friendly area, and one which is not functioning. No communal facilities are adequately lit.

Figure 10 shows that the largest security concerns at sites are for riots during food distributions (26% of sites), and petty crimes/theft (23%). In 77 per cent of sites there is a community safety committee, and in 11 per cent there is a police presence. There are functioning Child Protection Community Committees in only 26 per cent of sites. In 94 per cent of sites there haven't been any unions/marriages of girls under the age of 18. There is a referral mechanism for GBV survivors in 40 per cent of sites. In 97 per cent of sites (Madibunhana being the exception) IDPs know where to go in the event of a violation. Survivors who do not seek help generally cite a lack of existing services and shame associated with reporting the situation.

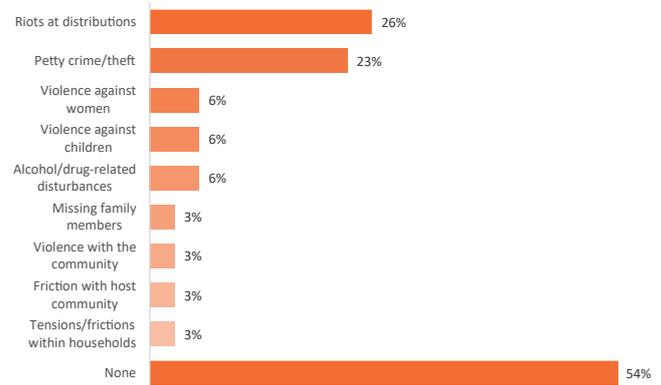


Figure 10: What security concerns do IDPs in sites in Manica have, as percentage of sites



Communication

To communicate with the humanitarian sector, sites report the IDP community uses the following: local government, community leaders, and humanitarian agencies. When communicating with the displaced community, the humanitarian sector uses the following avenues: local government, direct outreach by the humanitarian agencies, and community leaders. There are volunteers present on-site, and have organised social activities for the following sectors: WASH (68% of sites), youth (22%), health (18%), education (4%), and protection (2%).

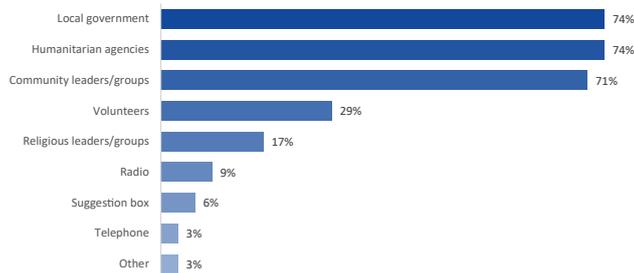


Figure 11: What are the main communication mechanisms used by IDPs to communicate with the humanitarian community, as percentage of total sites

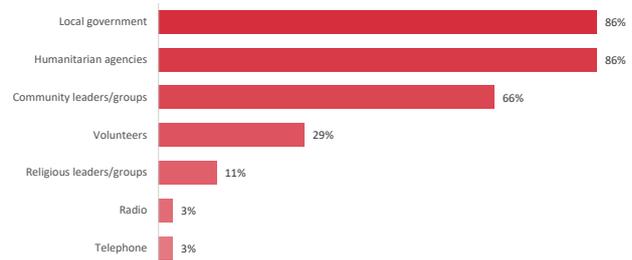


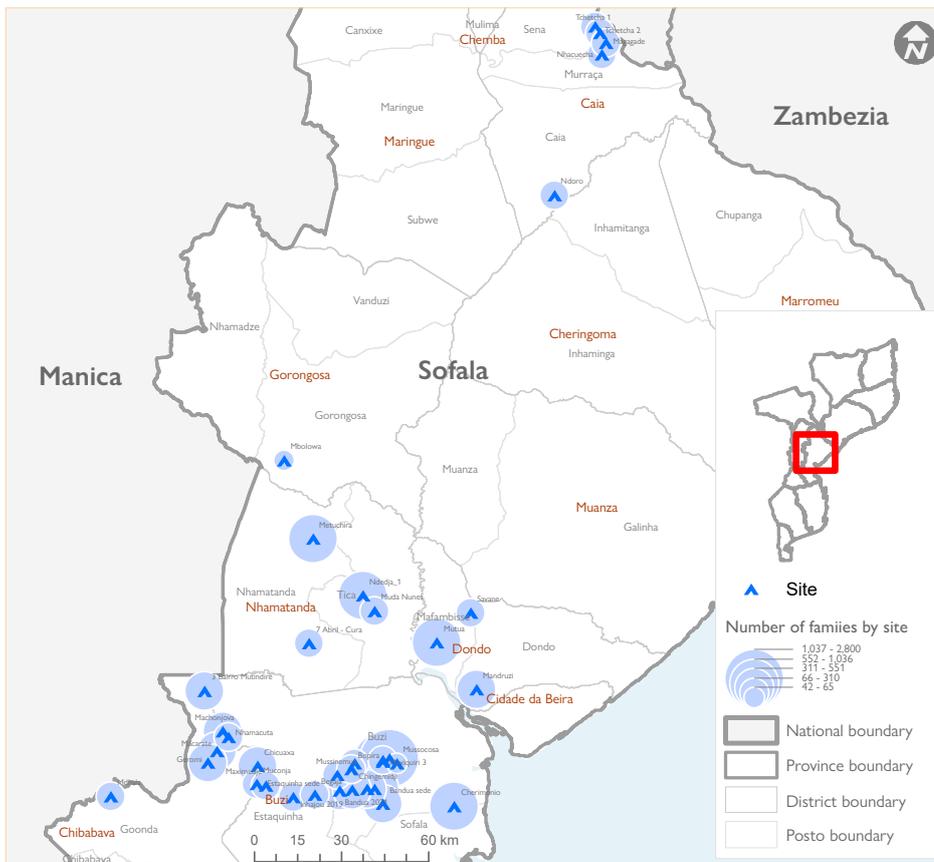
Figure 12: What are the main communication mechanisms used by the humanitarian community to communicate with IDPs, as percentage of total sites



Energy

In all sites, wood is the primary cooking fuel. In all sites, three-stone/open fires are primarily used for cooking. In all sites, IDPs generally individually collect their cooking fuels. In 91 per cent of sites no one has access to four hours electricity per day. In 63 per cent of sites there is no source of electricity at the household level, while in 17 per cent of sites the primary source is solar lanterns. In 57 per cent of sites, no IDPs have access to two hours of lighting inside their shelters during the night time. For 74 per cent of sites, the major problem that affect the use of household lighting is a lack of individual lighting sources. In 69 per cent of sites, no areas are lit by street lights for at least four hours during the night. The main technology for powering the water supply is hand pumps in 74 per cent of sites. In 63 per cent of sites there are no light sources used when using latrines after dark, while in 20 per cent of sites IDPs use their mobile phones.

83,018 IDPs
 16,785 IDP households
 37 assessed sites



Thirty-seven sites were assessed in Sofala province. The three largest sites are Guara 2021 (17% of the IDPs in Sofala), Maxiquiri Alto (11%), and Bandua 2019 (6%). Thirty per cent of sites are planned resettlement sites. Eighty-nine per cent of sites are accessible, eight per cent of sites only accessible by 4x4 vehicle, and three per cent only by boat. Forty-two per cent of sites report that they risk becoming inaccessible in the event of a natural disaster. Only Geromi site is unsafe for humanitarian actors, where access is limited/intermittent due to security issues. In Nhamacuta the majority of IDPs do not live on-site, because of lack of humanitarian assistance, lack of services, and a lack of livelihoods.

Demographics

In Manica, the IDP demographics are as follows: 23% adult males (19,340 individuals), 26% adult females (21,736), and 51% children (41,942). There are an estimated 3,794 infant children - under one year old (1,807 male, 1,987 female), and 9,915 children aged 1-5 years (5,100 male, 4,815 female). There are also an estimated 21,736 elderly IDPs - over 60 years old (19,336 male, 2,400 female).

Pregnant women (under 18)	Pregnant women (over 18)	Breastfeeding mothers	Physical disabilities (under 18)	Physical disabilities (over 18)	Mental disabilities (under 18)	Mental disabilities (over 18)	Chronic diseases/ illnesses
42	521	1,281	146	324	37	80	963
Elderly without carers	Unaccompanied Minors	Separated children	Orphaned minors	Single female-headed households	Child-headed households	Single male-headed households	Elderly-headed households
33	28	4	1,959	1,748	22	576	510

Mobility

In Sofala, 63 per cent of IDPs were displaced by Tropical Cyclone Idai, 29 per cent by Tropical Cyclone Eloise, 4 per cent by the Floods 2019/2020, 4 per cent by insecurity in the Central Region, 1 per cent by Tropical Storm Chalane, and <1% by conflict in Cabo Delgado. In all sites (apart from Mbolowa where the majority of IDPs arrived from Gondola in Sofala) the majority of IDPs present originated from the same province, Sofala. In none of the sites in Sofala do the IDPs present want to return to their place of origin, and there are no barriers reported preventing return. Many have indicated that they wish to remain forever. It is not expected that anyone will leave in the near future. Three sites reported arrivals in the last month, Guara 2021 with 16 arrivals, Maximedje with 35 arrivals, and Inhajou 2019 with 60 arrivals.



Priority Needs

Focal points in sites in Sofala province were asked to rate the overall intensity of the different sectoral needs of the IDP population, as can be seen in Figure 4. Overall, the most significant sectoral needs are for Food (4.7) followed by Shelter (4.1) and Energy (4.1). The variability/intensity of needs in Sofala is much greater than in Manica, though the majority of the sectoral needs rest between 3 - Slightly Significant and 4 - Significant.

The table below shows the individually reported needs of each site in Sofala (key shown below text).

Very significant	5
Significant	4
Slightly significant	3
Insignificant	2
Very insignificant	1
N/a	0

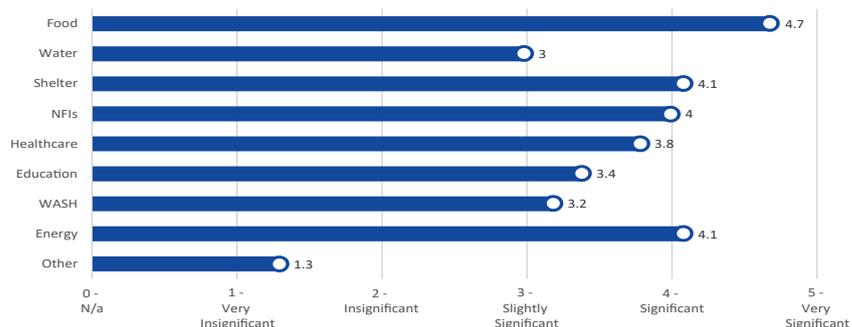


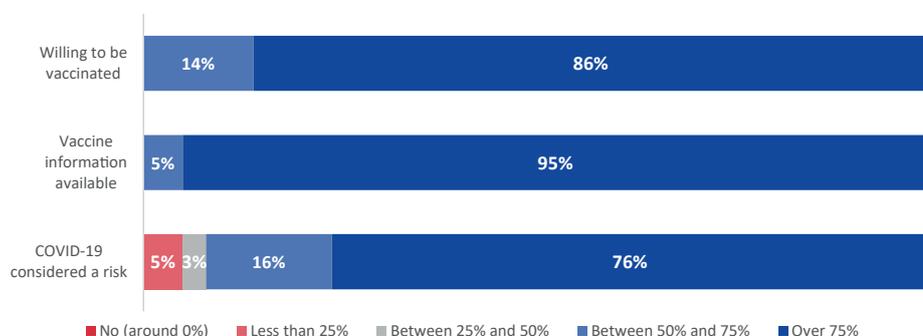
Figure 13: Average needs of sites in Sofala presented in Likert scale

District	Site Name	Food	Water	Shelter	NFIs	Healthcare	Education	WASH	Energy	Other
Buzi	Mussocosa	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Buzi	Maxiquiri 3	5	0	5	4	4	4	4	5	0
Buzi	Mussinmue	5	3	4	4	1	1	4	1	4
Buzi	Maximedje	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	0
Buzi	Maxiquiri 2	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
Buzi	Estaquina sede	4	2	0	4	2	2	4	5	0
Buzi	Bopira	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	0
Buzi	Begaja	4	3	3	4	4	0	4	4	0
Buzi	Nhamacuta	5	4	0	4	4	4	0	4	0
Buzi	Chingemidji	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	0
Buzi	Bandua 2021	5	5	5	0	4	4	4	4	0
Buzi	Inhajou 2019	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	0
Buzi	Machonjova	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	0
Buzi	Bandua sede	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	0
Buzi	Cherimonio	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	0
Buzi	Bandua 2019	5	4	5	0	4	4	4	5	0
Buzi	Maxiquiri alto	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Buzi	Guara 2021 (Chindo)	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	0
Caia	Magagade	5	0	5	5	5	3	4	1	0
Caia	Tchetcha 2	5	3	5	4	3	3	3	0	0
Caia	Ndoro	5	4	5	3	2	3	3	5	0
Caia	Nhacuecha	4	4	3	5	5	3	3	5	0
Caia	Tchetcha 1	5	1	5	5	1	1	3	5	0
Chibabava	Mdhala	5	3	5	5	5	5	1	5	5
Chibabava	Muconja	5	5	3	5	5	5	2	5	5
Chibabava	Geromi	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5
Chibabava	Macarate	5	1	3	5	4	5	1	5	3
Chibabava	3 Bairro Mutindire	5	1	3	3	3	1	0	4	4
Chibabava	Chicuaça	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	3
Dondo	Savane	5	0	3	5	1	4	0	4	0
Dondo	Mandruzi	5	2	4	4	2	2	4	2	0
Dondo	Mutua	4	0	4	4	4	4	0	1	0
Gorongosa	Mbolowa	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	0
Nhamatanda	7 Abril - Cura	4	2	2	4	4	5	4	5	0
Nhamatanda	Muda Nunes	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	0
Nhamatanda	Ndedja_1	3	1	5	4	4	1	2	5	0
Nhamatanda	Metuchira	5	1	4	4	4	3	4	5	0



COVID-19 Preparedness

In 85 per cent of sites the main precautionary measure against the spread of COVID-19 is to wear face masks, while in 11 per cent it is regular hand washing, and in 3 per cent it is to limit the size of gatherings. In 23 per cent of sites, almost all IDPs wear face masks in public spaces, while in 35 per cent most IDPs do, and in 43 per cent some IDPs wear face masks. In 66 per cent of sites, IDPs sometimes wash their hands, while in 35 per cent they wash their hands frequently. In 91 per cent of sites, masks haven't been distributed. In 66 per cent of sites, functional hand washing stations with soap are available. In 91 per cent of sites, information, education, or communication materials related to COVID-19 are available. Awareness sessions have been held in 71 per cent of sites in the last month in Sofala province.



The graph to the left presents various vaccination and COVID-19 related indicators. In 86 per cent of sites, most IDPs (over 75% of the site population) are willing to be vaccinated, in 95 per cent of sites most IDPs have information on vaccines available to them, and in 76 per cent of sites most IDPs consider COVID-19 as a personal health risk.

Figure 14: Percentage of sites where a proportion of the site populating is (a) willing to be vaccinated (b) is able to access vaccine related information (c) considers COVID-19 a risk



Shelter

Throughout Sofala, on average 35 per cent of households sleep in emergency shelters, and 65 per cent sleep in permanent shelters (less than 1% of IDPs are reported to sleep outdoor, with only a few individuals in Machonjova site in Buzi and in Tchetcha site in Caia being reported). A breakdown of the shelter conditions in the districts in Sofala can be seen in Figure 15. In all of sites, the main barrier to accessing NFIs is that IDPs do not have the money to purchase them in the markets. On average, around 88 per cent of IDPs had previously owned their house or land prior to being displaced.

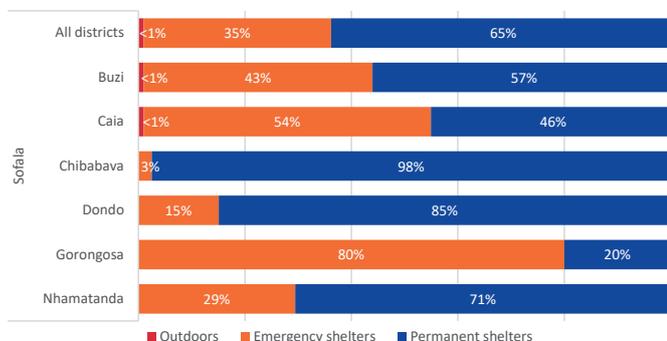


Figure 15: Percentage of IDPs living in different shelter conditions for each district in Sofala, as well as in Sofala overall

Referring to Figure 16 below, the highest reported NFI needs in Manica were for Lighting, Kitchen sets, and Solar lamps. These are the only needs to average above "4 - Significant". The next most significant needs are for Blankets, Clothes, and Buckets. There is a greater range/variability of NFI needs across the sites in Sofala, compared with Manica. This mirrors the trends in sectoral needs, which were also much more varied compared with Manica. The majority of NFI needs are above "3 - Slightly Significant", apart from Stoves/cooking fuel (2.9), and Plastic sheets (2.0).

Information on NFI needs was gathered using Likert scales. The graph beside shows the relative needs of the displaced populations, averaged across all the sites in Sofala. Option "5 - Very Significant" represents the highest need level. Most needs are between "3 - Slightly Significant", and "5 - Very Significant". For a site specific breakdown, consult the [MSLA 21 dataset](#).

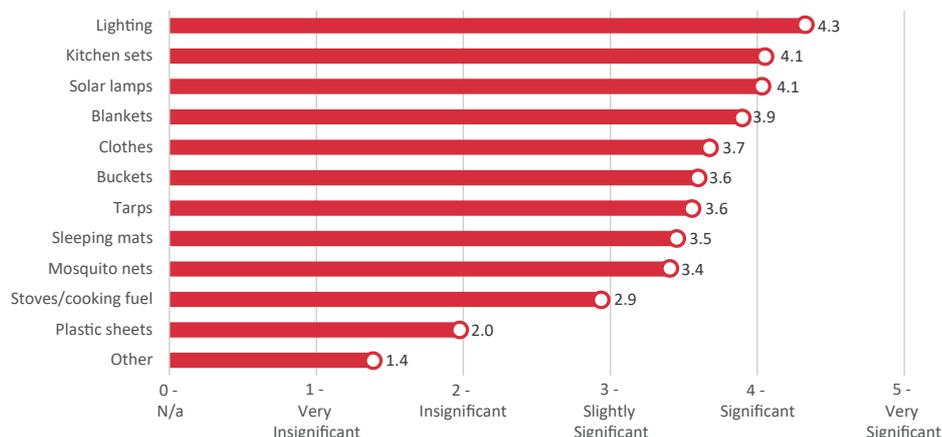


Figure 16: Average NFI needs of all sites using Likert Scales



In 84 per cent of sites no open defecation is visible to IDPs, but in Cherimonion and Maxiquiri Alto site approximately all IDPs live in areas where they can see open defecation, and in 8 per cent of sites around 25 per cent of IDPs are in the same situation. In 97 per cent of sites, no one lives in areas where dumped garbage is visible. In 78 per cent of sites, no families have access to bathing or showering facilities. In 49 per cent of sites approximately all IDPs have enough water for bathing and showering facilities, while in 32 per cent of sites most IDPs have enough (around 75%). In 73 per cent of sites, all IDPs have enough water for drinking, and in 22 per cent of sites most do (75%). In 32 per cent of sites, no IDPs have enough soap to fulfill their needs. In 92 per cent of sites, latrines are generally individual (used by 1 or 2 households), while in 8 per cent of sites they are communal.

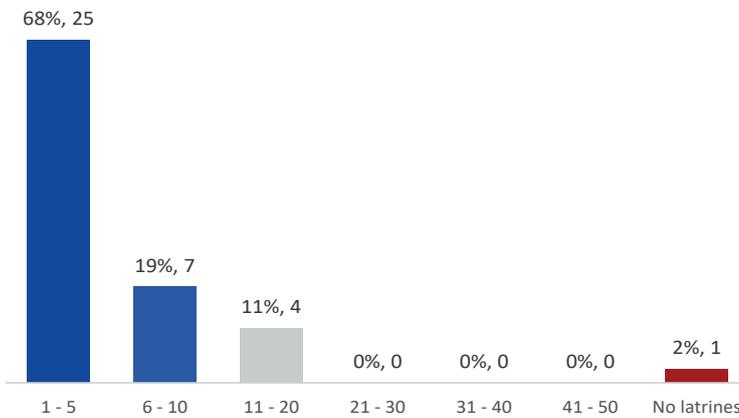


Figure 17: Number of IDPs in sites for each available and functional latrines as percentage (%) and number of sites (n)

The graph beside presents the number and percentage of sites, with different categories of latrine availability (i.e. how many IDPs are present on site for each available latrine). In 68 per cent of sites there are between 1 and 5 latrines for each IDP, while in 19 per cent there are between 6 and 10 IDPs for each latrine. In 11 per cent of sites there are between 11 and 20 IDPs for each available latrine. In Macarate with 2,305 IDPs, no latrines were reported present on site.



Sixty per cent of sites did not receive their last food distribution in the last month. For those sites that did receive the distribution, in 87 per cent approximately all IDPs received the distribution. In all sites apart from Mandruzi, the majority of IDPs have access to farming lands. In 39 per cent of sites, approximately all IDP families received the last food distribution, and in 36 per cent of sites most IDPs did (around 75%). In 95 per cent of sites, households have received agricultural inputs from a distribution. Of those sites where the majority have access to farming land, in 71 per cent of sites all households are actively working their farmland, while in 11 per cent most of the households (around 75%) are working their land. In 60 per cent of sites, only a few families (around 25%) own livestock, while in 11 per cent of sites about half of households (around 50%) own livestock.



In 30 per cent of sites there are no healthcare services present on site. There are 21 sites with functioning healthcare facilities, and two sites with health facilities that are not functioning. In Sofala, there is one site with an ambulance service, 11 sites with mobile brigades, and 17 locations with on-site clinics. Of those sites with the clinics, in 65 per cent of sites the clinics are open once a week. In 73 per cent of sites with mobile brigades, it is reported that the health providers visit irregularly. In 36 per cent of sites, distance or transport to health facilities was the main barrier. In 35 per cent of sites it takes more than one hour to reach the nearest health facility. In 78 per cent of sites, good quality and affordable medicines are normally available to the majority of the population. In all sites, the majority of women are seeing a health professional during their pregnancy. In all sites, the majority of people living with HIV know where to go to receive care. In all sites, IDPs know where to find Tuberculosis treatment services. In all sites, no cases of cholera have been reported.



In 75 per cent of sites, the majority IDPs can neither read nor write. In Manica, the majority of children have access to primary schools/education facilities. However, in 63 per cent of sites these education facilities are not fully functional (lacking brick walls, windows, doors, writing boards etc.). In 62 per cent of sites, the majority of children do not have access to secondary schools. The main barriers to accessing secondary schools are a lack of financial conditions, and distances, leading many to travel to Dombe for secondary education. On average around 74.8 per cent of children are attending schools in the sites.



Figure 18: Distance to school/education facility as percentage of sites



Protection

In 65 per cent of sites, there is no protection desk present on-site. There are 41 communal facilities with functional street lights across 19 per cent of sites. The remainder do not have functional street lights. There are 8 communal facilities with a police post functioning, and one with a non-functioning police post. There are 8 communal spaces with a functioning women-friendly areas, and 3 where they are not functioning. There are four communal spaces with a functioning child-friendly area, and five that are not functioning. Overall 13 communal facilities are adequately lit in Sofala

Figure 10 shows that the largest security concerns at sites are for petty crimes/theft (68%), followed by violence with the community (22%) and tensions within households (22%). In 30 per cent of sites there is a community safety committee, and in 11 per cent there is a police presence. Both services are present in 54 per cent of sites. There are functioning Child Protection Community Committees in 49 per cent of sites. In 81 per cent of sites there haven't been any unions/marriages of girls under the age of 18. There is a referral mechanism for GBV survivors in 84 per cent of sites. In 84 per cent of sites IDPs know where to go in the event of a violation. Survivors who do not seek help generally cite a lack of existing services and a lack of confidence in existing services.

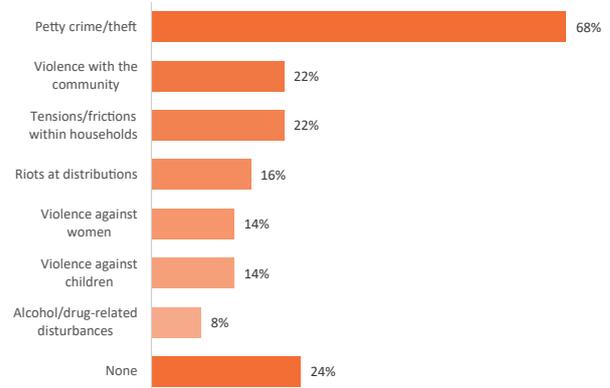


Figure 19: What security concerns do IDPs in sites in Sofala have, as percentage of sites



Communication

To communicate with the humanitarian sector, sites report the IDP community uses the following: community leaders, humanitarian agencies, and local government. When communicating with the displaced community, the humanitarian sector uses the following avenues: community leaders, direct outreach by the humanitarian agencies, and local government. There are volunteers present on-site, and have organised social activities for the following sectors: WASH (62%), health (48% of sites), child protection (34%), nutrition (32%), GBV (28%), protection (10%), education (4%), and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) (2%).

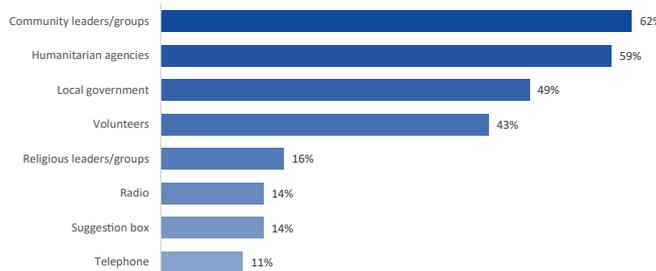


Figure 20: What are the main communication mechanisms used by IDPs to communicate with the humanitarian community, as percentage of total sites

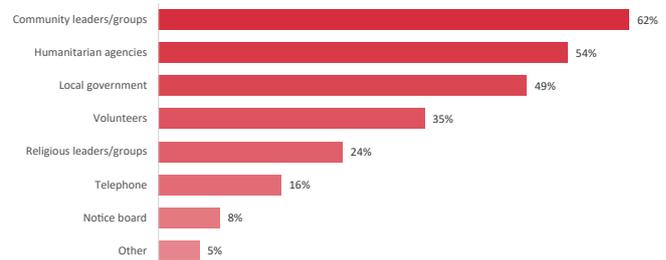


Figure 21: What are the main communication mechanisms used by the humanitarian community to communicate with IDPs, as percentage of total sites



Energy

In 86 per cent of sites, wood is the primary cooking fuel. In 84 per cent of sites, a three-stone/open fire are primarily used for cooking. In 57 per cent of sites IDPs generally individually collect their cooking fuels, and in 24 per cent of sites they manufacture their cooking fuels. In 68 per cent of sites no one has access to four hours electricity per day. In 35 per cent of sites there is no source of electricity at the household level, while in 49 per cent of sites the primary source is solar lanterns. In 46 per cent of sites, no IDPs have access to two hours of lighting inside their shelters during the night time. For 49 per cent of sites, the major problem that affects the use of household lighting is the unreliability of the energy sources. In 73 per cent of sites, no areas are lit by street lights for at least four hours during the night. The main technology for powering the water supply is hand pumps in 81 per cent of sites. In 46 per cent of sites there are no light sources used when using latrines after dark, while in 41 per cent of sites IDPs use their mobile phones.

DTM activities are supported by:

